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PIPA AMERICANA REDISCOVERED ON TRINIDAD.

On May 17, 1916, the Amphibian collection at the Reptile House, New York Zoological Park, received a specimen of *Pipa americana*, the Surinam Toad, from Trinidad, B. W. I. It was caught in the interior of the island by one of Mr. R. R. Mole's collectors. Mr. Mole, who is well known as a herpetologist and collector, had for some time past made efforts to procure this unique toad on Trinidad, whence he had an old record of the species, but until 1916 had not met with success. Two specimens were secured, one was sent to the British Museum and the other came to New York. When it arrived, it was among the debris of the earthen vessel in which it had been shipped, with some sphagnum moss, inside of a wooden box. During transit the pot had been smashed, and it is remarkable that the toad, which is a strictly aquatic creature, should have survived in an absolutely dry state until New York was reached. Upon being placed in a large aquarium planted with *Sagittaria*, it soon showed signs of scratches and bruises which were at first not evident on the dried and much wrinkled skin. The fleshy appendages at the tip of the snout and at the angles of the mouth, as well as the star-shaped ones on the ends of the fingers were gone—they had been rubbed off in the toad's efforts to escape from its too dry environment. In consequence of its injuries and the prolonged period of dryness, the toad died in a few days without having made an attempt to feed.

In a subsequent letter to the writer, Mr. Mole states that he caught two more, both females with young imbedded in the cells in the skin of the back. Later, one specimen "hatched out" eighty young ones, and the other had between fifty and sixty. Of this last batch, some were far more developed than others, but all still had the feathery tail. The first batch was more advanced, all the "toadlets" being

perfect and without tails. Several more specimens came to light later. Mr. Mole fed the adults on "frogs," presumably *Leptodactylus* sp., as there are no *Rana* in South America. A large specimen, about six inches head and body, will take four "frogs" at a meal, sometimes from one's hand. Mr. Mole has tried to feed them small fish,—as we have also done with specimens from British Guiana, at Bronx Park,—but they take nothing but frogs.

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NOTES ON *COLPOCHELYS KEMPI* GARMAN.

In examining a few of the turtles in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, the writers recently found two specimens of the sea turtle *Colpochelys kempi* Garman, which appear worthy of note. This species ranges from the Gulf of Mexico along the Atlantic coast of the United States as far north as New Jersey. One of the present specimens is from Cape Hatteras, and the second bears no closer locality than "United States" (collected by Prince Maximilian von Wied). Both were labeled *Thalassochelys caretta* (L.).

The two specimens agree in the possession of the chief external characteristics which differentiate *C. kempi* from *Caretta caretta*. There are four inframarginals, of which the anterior is the largest; the inferior face of the marginals is proportionately much broader; and the parietals are much longer. Both have the prominent alveolar ridge of the upper jaw with the deep median notch, and the anterior median tooth of the lower jaw.

The larger specimen, A. M. N. H. No. 2205, from Cape Hatteras, presents a striking peculiarity of the carapace in having an interrupted keel, rising at the posterior edges of the first three neurals into prominent upturned spines, that of the second neural